



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

**IDENTIFICATION OF DIFFERENTIALLY EXPRESSED GENES IN
HUMAN BLADDER CANCER USING OLIGONUCLEOTIDE
MICROARRAY**

NIK NORLIZA BT NIK HASSAN

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By

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**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia in
Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy**

June 2006



Al-Fatihah

This thesis is specially dedicated to beloved mother, Allahyarhamah Hajjah Nik Noh Bt Nik Man, who succumbed for Ischaemic Heart Disease. She passed away peacefully on Wednesday 9 June, 2004 at 12.20 am at Intensive Care Unit, Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia. Our thoughts are always with you. In life, we love you dearly; in death we love you still. They say time heals everything, but we know this isn't so. Because it hurts as much today as it did a year ago. Loving you, forever and always.

Amin

Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor Philosophy

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NIK NORLIZA BT NIK HASSAN

June 2006

Chairman: Associate Professor Rozita Rosli, PhD

Faculty: Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences

Bladder cancer is one of the most common malignancies in developed countries while transitional cell carcinomas (TCC) are the origin of more than 90% of diagnosed bladder cancers. Patients diagnosed with bladder cancer basically belong to two clinically distinct groups, namely non-muscle invasive (which are papillary pattern) and muscle invasive (which are solid). These carcinomas pose the greatest clinical problems due to the high recurrence of non-muscle invasive tumors even after transurethral resection of the tumors. At present, there are no clinically useful markers available for identifying bladder cancer patients with a high risk of disease recurrence or progression.

Multiple molecular events take place when normal epithelial cells are transformed into tumor tissues. These can now be monitored simultaneously, by using oligonucleotide microarrays and the expression patterns of three different grades of TCC namely TCC WHO Grade I, TCC WHO Grade II and TCC WHO Grade III (according to WHO classification) can be established. In this study, individual cell suspensions were



prepared from bladder tumor biopsies. Pools of cells were also prepared from non-cancerous tissues. Total RNA was isolated and reverse transcribed into cDNA. *In vitro* transcription into cRNA was carried out with the incorporation of Cy3 and Cy5 dyes. Labeled cRNA probes were co-hybridized to the microarray slide containing 1,853 cancer related genes. Following hybridization procedure, scanning of the array slides was carried out to identify the gene expression levels in each of the sample investigated.

To determine the co-expression patterns displayed between different stages of the bladder cancer, hierarchical clustering analysis that group tumors according to similarity in their expression profile was used. Hierarchical clustering demonstrated an unambiguous separation of TCC WHO Grade I from Grades II and III of these urothelial tumors. In addition, based on the gene function, nine clusters of genes were identified. These genes are associated with cell adhesion molecules, protein synthesis, oncogenes, apoptosis markers, growth factors, immunology, cell cycle regulators, transcription factors and angiogenesis. Fold-change analysis of gene expression revealed 106, 49 and 51 genes that are over-expressed and 13, 186 and 132 that are suppressed in TCC Grades I, II and III, respectively. A gene is considered differentially expressed if its relative expression is two-fold or greater.

Because of the inherent limitations in the reliability of microarray, genes identified as differentially expressed were validated with a PCR-based method. Real-Time PCR was able to confirmed 75% of the microarray data. These results were in concordance to that previously reported. This study indicates that gene expression patterns can be identified in bladder cancer by combining oligonucleotide arrays and Real-Time PCR

analysis. These data combined with other data from similar research, could provide insights into the extent of expression differences underlying malignancy of the bladder cancer and reveal genes that may prove useful as diagnostic or prognostic markers.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah

**IDENTIFIKASI DAN ANALISIS EKSPRESI GEN BERBEZA DALAM
KANSER PUNDI KENCING MENGGUNAKAN MIKROATUR
OLIGONUKLEOTIDA**

Oleh

NIK NORLIZA BT NIK HASSAN

Jun 2006

Pengerusi: Professor Madya Rozita Rosli, PhD

Fakulti: Fakulti Perubatan Dan Sains Kesihatan

Kanser pundi kencing merupakan kanser yang paling kerap berlaku di negara membangun. Kebanyakan neoplasma adalah dari jenis 'transitional cell carcinoma' (TCC). Secara klinikal, TCC terbahagi kepada dua kumpulan iaitu yang dipanggil sebagai 'non-muscle invasive' dan 'muscle invasive'. Karsinoma tersebut memberikan masalah klinikal yang tinggi kerana biasanya pesakit dengan kanser 'non-muscle invasive' mengalami masalah serangan ulangan yang kerap walaupun setelah dilakukan prosedur 'transurethral resection'. Buat masa ini, masih tiada penanda klinikal yang berpotensi untuk mengenalpasti pesakit kanser pundi kencing terutamanya yang mempunyai risiko serangan ulangan atau berpotensi untuk berkembang ke peringkat yang lebih teruk.

Pelbagai perubahan molekul berlaku apabila sel epithelial normal berubah kepada sel kanser yang kemudiannya berpotensi menjadi invasif. Keadaan ini boleh diperhatikan

secara serentak dengan adanya kaedah terbaru yang dikenali sebagai teknologi DNA mikroatur di mana corak pengekspresan gen-gen bagi tiga gred TCC yang dinamakan sebagai TCC WHO Gred I, TCC WHO Gred II dan TCC WHO Gred III (berdasarkan kepada klasifikasi WHO) dapat dikenalpasti. Dalam kajian ini, suspensi sel daripada biopsi kanser pundi kencing disediakan. Suspensi dari sel bukan kanser turut disediakan. RNA diekstrakan dan dilakukan transkripsi berbalik untuk menghasilkan cDNA. Transkripsi *in vitro* kemudiannya dilakukan bagi mendapatkan cRNA yang secara serentak di labelkan dengan pewarna Cy3 dan Cy5. cRNA berlabel di hibridisasikan bersama ke atas slid mikroatur yang mengandungi 1,853 gen berkaitan dengan kanser. Pengimbasan slaid dilakukan bagi mengenalpasti aras hibridisasi yang mencerminkan aras ekspresi gen dalam setiap sampel kajian.

Untuk mengenalpasti corak ko-ekspresi yang dipamerkan antara gred kanser pundi kencing yang berlainan, analisis kelompok hirarki yang menggumpalkan kanser berdasarkan persamaan profil ekspresi telah digunakan. Kelompok hirarki telah menunjukkan pengasingan yang jelas antara TCC WHO Gred I dengan TCC WHO Gred II dan TCC WHO Gred III. Berdasarkan kepada fungsi gen, sebanyak sembilan kelompok gen telah dikenalpasti. Mereka adalah gen yang berkaitan dengan sel molekul pelepas, sintesis protein, onkogen, penanda apoptosis, faktor transkripsi, pengawalatur kitaran sel, faktor pertumbuhan, imunologi dan angiogenesis. Analisis perubahan pengekspresan gen telah mendapati 106, 49 dan 51 gen menunjukkan corak pengekspresan melebihi dua kali ganda manakala 13, 186 and 132 gen yang menunjukkan corak perencatan dalam TCC Gred I, II and III, masing-masing. Gen dianggap menunjukkan pengekspresan berbeza apabila ekspresi relatifnya adalah dua kali lebih dari sampel kawalan.

Oleh kerana terdapat faktor penghad dalam reliabiliti teknik mikroatur, gen yang dikenalpasti menunjukkan pengekspresan yang berbeza telah disahkan semula menggunakan kaedah Real-Time PCR. Kaedah ini telah mengesahkan 75% daripada data mikroatur. Keputusan ini adalah sama dengan apa yang telah dilaporkan sebelum ini. Kajian ini telah mencadangkan corak pengekspresan gen boleh dikenalpasti dengan mengabungkan kaedah mikroatur dan kaedah Real-Time PCR. Pergabungan data yang dihasilkan dalam kajian ini serta hasil penemuan penyelidik lain dalam kajian yang berkaitan dapat memberikan informasi mengenai perbezaan ekspresi gen yang berlaku dalam setiap proses perkembangan kanser pundi kencing dan seterusnya mendedahkan gen yang berpotensi sebagai penanda diagnostik dan prognostik.

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In the Name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

“Over the knowledgeable, is Allah the most knowledgeable”

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I certify that an Examination Committee has met on 29 Jun 2006 to conduct the final examination of Nik Noriza Nik Hassan on her Doctor of Philosophy thesis entitled "Identification of Differentially Expressed Genes in Human Bladder Cancer Using Oligonucleotide Microarray" in accordance with Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Act 1980 and Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Regulations 1981. The Committee recommends that the candidate be awarded the relevant degree. Members of the Examination Committee are as follows:

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at UPM or other institutions.



NIK NORLIZA BT NIK HASSAN

Date: 6/10/06

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT	iii
ABSTRAK	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ix
APPROVAL	xi
DECLARATION	xiii
LIST OF TABLES	xvi
LIST OF FIGURES	xvii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xix
CHAPTER	
1 INTRODUCTION	1
2 LITERATURE REVIEW	5
2.1 Bladder cancer	5
2.1.1 Epidemiology	5
2.1.2 Anatomy and physiology of the bladder	6
2.1.3 Histology of the bladder	8
2.1.4 Signs and symptoms	8
2.1.5 Diagnosis of bladder cancer	10
2.1.6 Type of bladder cancer	11
2.1.7 Staging and grading of bladder cancer	13
2.1.8 Spread, recurrence and prognosis	14
2.1.9 Treatment of bladder cancer	16
2.1.10 Cancer initiation and promotion	16
2.1.11 Genetic of transitional cell carcinoma of bladder cancer	20
2.1.12 Problems in the clinical management of bladder cancer	27
2.2 Microarray and cancer research	29
2.2.1 Microarray technology	29
2.2.2 Application of microarray technology in cancer research	33
2.2.3 Pitfalls in using microarrays in gene expression studies	37
2.3 Real-Time polymerase chain reaction (Real-Time PCR)	39
3 MATERIALS AND METHODS	43
3.1 Clinical specimens	43
3.2 Preparation of reagents and buffers	47
3.3 Preparation of glasswares, plasticwares and electrophoresis tank	49
3.4 Determination of differentially expressed genes using microarray technology	50
3.4.1 RNA extraction	50
3.4.2 Preparation of labeled probes	54
3.4.3 Microarray hybridization	60
3.4.4 Microarray slide scanning, image processing and data analysis	64
3.5 Clustering analysis	65
3.6 Real-Time PCR	66
3.6.1 Primer design for SYBR Green-1 based Real-Time PCR	67

3.6.2	Gradient PCR	68
3.6.3	Real-Time PCR reaction set-up	69
3.7	Determination of the generality of gene expression in other clinical specimens using Real-Time PCR	70
3.7.1	H & E staining for tumor cells screening	69
3.7.2	cDNA synthesis of RNA	72
4	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	74
4.1	Screening of the percentage of tumor cells	74
4.2	RNA extraction	75
4.3	Microarray hybridization	80
4.3.1	Preparation and characterization of labeled microarray probes	80
4.3.2	Microarray scanning and data analysis	85
4.3.3	Fold-change analysis	97
4.3.4	Hierarchical clustering analysis	98
4.4	Real-Time PCR for microarray data validation	111
4.4.1	Gradient PCR	113
4.4.2	Real-Time PCR and comparative quantification using $\Delta\Delta C_t$ method	116
4.4.3	H & E staining for tumor cells screening and determination of generality of gene expression profiles	125
5	CONCLUSION	162
6	FUTURE WORK	164
	REFERENCES	167
	APPENDICES	193
	BIODATA OF THE AUTHOR	235
	LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	236

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
2.1	Genes genetically altered in transitional cell carcinoma	22
3.1	Summary of patients' clinical data and technique applied	44
3.2	Preparation of the Real-Time PCR mixture	71
3.3	Preparation of master mix for cDNA synthesis	73
4.1	Percentage of tumor cells based on H & E staining	77
4.2	Summary of the important parameters determined in characterizing the labeled probes	83
4.3	Summary of differential gene expression with their functions	106
4.4	Summary of over-expressed genes in three grades of transitional cell carcinoma of human bladder cancer	114
4.5	Summary of gradient PCR to determine correct annealing temperature for each selected gene from TCC WHO Grades I, II and III	117
4.6	Summary of the relative expression of 28 genes selected from the microarray data	124
4.7	Percentage of tumor cells after H & E staining	129
4.8	Determination of the generality of gene expression in additional patients using Real-Time PCR	130
4.9	List of Cdks and cyclins in humans	139



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
2.1 The urinary system	7
2.2 Histology of human bladder	9
2.3 Tumor-Node-Metastases (TNM) staging system of bladder cancer	15
2.4 An overview of the microarray processing	32
3.1 The technique of transurethral resection of the bladder (TURBT)	46
3.2 An overview of experimental procedure for gene expression profiling of human bladder cancer	51
3.3 Step by step instruction for the application of gene frame	63
4.1 Results of H & E staining	76
4.2 Verification of the integrity of total RNA	79
4.3 Microarray analysis of gene expression alterations in human bladder cancer	86
4.4 Composite image of TCC WHO Grades I, II and III	88
4.5 Comma separated value (CSV) file of Human Cancer Array	89
4.6 Microarray raw data	91
4.7 A representative scatter plot of \log_2 transformed data from microarray of TCC WHO Grade I	95
4.8 A representative of histogram graph of \log_2 transformed data from microarray of TCC WHO Grade II	96
4.9 Representative of Microsoft excel spread sheet containing full scan data from duplicate experiments	99
4.10 A Hierarchical clustering of TCC WHO Grades I, II and III	102
4.11 Expanded gene expression profile	105
4.12 Gradient PCR product of NQO1 gene	115



4.13	Example of amplification plot of NQO1 gene	120
4.14	Melting curve analysis for six different sets of primer	122
4.15	Results of H & E staining	127
4.16	Model of the role of NQO1 in p53 stabilization	136
4.17	Model to illustrate the interaction between NDN and E2F in the cell cycle	142
4.18	Model to illustrate the interaction between PAI-1 and Vtn in tumor invasion	145
4.19	The RTK signal transduction pathway	149
4.20	The Wnt signal transduction pathway	153
4.21	Model to illustrate the role of Cp with tumor growth	155

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADRB2	Adrenergic beta-2 receptor
ALL	Acute lymphoblastic leukemia
AML	Acute myloid leukemia
Bax	Bcl2-associated x protein
bp	Base pair
BCG	Bacille Calmette-Guerin
bFGF	Basic fibroblast growth factor
BPH	Benign prostate hyperplasia
Casp10	Caspase 10
cDNA	Complementary deoxyribonucleic acid
Cdh15	Cadherin 15
Cdh3	Cadherin 3
Cdk4	Cyclin-dependent kinase 4
Cdk6	Cyclin-dependent kinase 6
Cdk7	Cyclin-dependent kinase 7
Cdk8	Cyclin-dependent kinase 8
C/EBP	Ccaater enhancer binding protein cebp delta
CGH	Comparative genomic hybridization
Cis	Carcinoma <i>in situ</i>
CNS	Central nervous system
Cp	Ceruloplasmin
cRNA	Complementary ribonucleic acid
CSF1R	Colony stimulating factor 1

CSV	Comma separated value
Ct	Crossing threshold
CYP1A2	Cytochrome p450 1A2
DAG1	Dystroglycan 1
DD-PCR	Differential display polymerase chain reaction
DEPC	Diethylpyrocarbonate
DLBCL	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
dNTPs	Dioxynucleotide triphosphate
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
dsDNA	Double stranded deoxyribonucleic acid
Dvl	Disheveled
EDTA	Ethylenediamine tetra acetate
EF1G4	Eukaryotic translation initiation factor gamma 1
EGF	Epidermal growth factor
EGFR	Epidermal growth factor receptor
EGF16	Epidermal growth factor –like protein 6
ERK	Extracellular signal-regulated kinase
ER α	Estrogen receptor α
EST	Express sequence taq
EtBr	Ethidium bromide
Fez 1	Zygin isoform 2
FGFR	Fibroblast growth factor receptor
FGF	Fibroblast growth factor
FOI	Frequency of incorporation
FRET	Fluorescent resonance energy transfer

Fz	frizelled
g	gram
G-CSF	Granulocyte colony stimulating factor
GSK-3 β	Glycogen synthesis kinase-3 β
GSTM1	Glutathione S transferase M1
h	hour
H & E	Hematoxylin and eosin
HKB	Hospital Kota Bharu
hPim-2	Human Pim-2
HPSF	High purity salt free
Hspa 1a	Heat shock 70kd protein
HUSM	Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia
IL-6	Interleukin 6
IL8ra	Interleukin 8 receptor alpha
IL9r	Interleukin 9 receptor
Itgb4	Integrin beta 4
IVT	<i>In vitro</i> transcription
Jun b	Jun b proto-oncogene
KRT 19	Keratin 19
L	Liter
LCM	Laser microdissection
LEF-1	Lymphoid enhancer binding factor
LOH	Loss of heterozygosity
M	molar
MAPK	Mitogen activated protein kinase

Mcl-1	Myeloid leukemia Bcl-2 related
M-CSF	Macrophage colony stimulating factor
MDM2	Minute double murine 2
min	minutes
mg	milligram
mL	milliliter
MGB	Minor groove binder
mM	Millimolar
MMP	Matrix metalloproteinase
Mmp14	Matrix metalloproteinase 14
Mmp3	Matrix metalloproteinase 3
mRNA	Messenger ribonucleic acid
Myo5a	Myosin
NaOH	Sodium hydrogen
NAT2	N-acetyltransferase
NDN	Necdin
ng	nanogram
NMP22	Nuclear matrix protein 22
NM23b	Non-metastatic cell protein
nM	Nanometer
NQO1	NADPH menandione oxidoreductase dioxin-inducible
NTC	Non-template control
PAI-1	Plasminogen activator inhibitor 1
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
Pim-2	Pim-2 oncogene

pmol	picomol
PPARBP	Thyroid hormone receptor interactor
Rab 21	Rab 2 member ras oncogenes family-like
Rb	Retinoblastoma
RNA	Ribonucleic acid
RPL5	Ribosomal protein L5
RPL15	Ribosomal protein L15
RPS3	Ribosomal protein S3
RPS5	Ribosomal protein S5
RPS8	Ribosomal protein S8
RPS9	Ribosomal protein S9
RPS19	Ribosomal protein S19
RTK	Receptor tyrosine kinase
RT-PCR	Reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
RT-	No-RT control
s	Second
SAGE	Serial analysis of gene expression
Scyb14	Small inducible cytokine 14
SD	Standard deviation
SDS	Sodium dodecyl sulfate
SNCG	Synuclein gamma breast cancer
SNP	Single nucleotide polymorphism
ssDNA	Single stranded deoxyribonucleic acid
SOMs	Self organizing maps
TCC	Transitional cell carcinoma